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DANIEL LEE, EDITOR.

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LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE.

The undersigned, Corresponding Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, will give free public lectures on the science and practice of rural economy, in the counties of Wyoming, Genesee, and Monroe, during the last week in June; in Oneida during the first week of July; in Madison, Cortland, and Chenango, in the second week of the same month, at such places as the Presidents of the county agricultural societies, and other friends of agricultural improvement, shall designate.

Lectures will be given in most of the counties of the State during the season; due notice of which will be published in the "Farmer," "Cultivator," and local newspapers.

A leading object of the State Society, in employing its Corresponding Secretary to visit the different counties is, to awaken public attention to the importance of diminishing the cost of growing grain, grass, and roots in this State, by adopting a better system of cultivation. It is believed that an improved system of agriculture may be generally introduced, and increase alike the wealth and the happiness of the whole community.

The undersigned hopes to receive the cordial cooperation of the farmers wherever he shall go. He claims for the *cause*, not for himself, a fair and candid hearing. DANIEL LEE.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF AGRICULTURE IN OHIO.

We are glad to see, by a notice in the Ohio Cultivator, that the friends of agricultural improvement in the Buck-Eye State are to hold a "State convention" on the 25th and 26th of June instant.

It is contemplated to establish a Board of Agriculture, encourage the formation of county societies, and make an agricultural survey of the State.

Ohio is eminently an agricultural State, and has the power to double her surplus products, and double the revenue of her public works, by wisely improving the cultivation of her fertile soil. Her canals, McAdam roads, and railways, have cost a large sum of money; and she has only to foster agricultural science, in connection with the enterprize and industry of her rural population, to render her internal improvements highly productive, as an enduring investment of capital.

GREAT SALE OF IMPROVED SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

Mr. E. P. Prentice, of Mount Hope, near Albany, will sell at auction, on Wednesday, the 28th of June, his entire herd of short-horned stock, numbering 50 in his catalogue. Most of this herd has been imported, and probably so good an opportunity to purchase some of the finest animals in America, at a cheap rate, will never again be offered in this country.

PREMIUMS ON FARMS.

The Monroe County Agricultural Society have resolved to grant premiums on the six best-managed farms, not less than 40 acres—reference being had to the general system of management and the profits obtained, rather than to natural advantages or expensive improvements.

Persons desirous of competing for the premiums are required to give notice to either of the committee, or to Mr. Fogg, Treasurer of the Society, at the Rochester Seed Store, before the 15th of June next.

DANIEL LEE, Chairman.
L. B. LANGWORTHY, Greece,
J. H. ROBINSON, Henrietta.
ELISHA HARMON, Wheatland,
ROMANTA HART. Brighton,
T. H. HYATT, Rochester.

"Every Man his own Farrier"—Containing the causes, symptoms, and most approved methods of cure of the diseases of horses. By Francis Clater; with notes and additions, by J. S. Skinner.

For sale by Samuel Hamilton, successor to D. Hoyt, No. 6, State-street, Rochester. Price 75 cts.

Useful and Cheap.—A parlor stove has been invented at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with an attached *gazometer*, by which as much gas can be extracted from the coal during the day as will serve for light during the evening.

WHEAT GROWERS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?

The good people of Ireland have commenced grinding Russian and Poland wheat in a large way, with the view of sending the flour to the British West Indies for a market. A cargo of flour, made from wheat purchased on the Baltic, has lately been sent to Barbadoes, and sold at a good profit. Coal is cheap on the coast of Ireland, and owing to the low price of freight out, flour can be sent from Dublin to Barbadoes, or South America, cheaper, it is said, than from New York or Baltimore to the same places. So cheap is the serf and peasant labor in the north of Europe, and so great are the facilities for sending grain to the seaboard, that the inhabitants of the world, now mainly supplied from the United States, will soon purchase the cheaper breadstuffs of continental Europe. Wheat can be delivered at 50 cents a bushel on the Baltic.

The emperor of Russia is doing much to advance the rural industry of his subjects, in the way of agricultural surveys, railways, model and experimental farms, schools, &c. The empress, Catharine II, established an "Imperial Economical Society," so early as 1765, which is mainly devoted to the improvement of Russian Agriculture. The New-York State Agricultural Society lately received a letter from its perpetual secretary, accompanied by a small volume of its transaction for the year 1844, in the German language.

From this volume we learn, that there is in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, between nine and ten thousand acres, in model and experimental farms, in connection with agricultural schools. At these colleges, as they are called, no fewer than 3,725 young men are studying both the *science* and the *practice* of rural economy. The course of practice and study embraces a period of from four to seven years.—These young men are to become the overseers of the estates of noblemen, and direct aright the labors of serfs and peasants.

When will the farmers of New-York wake up to the importance of teaching their sons the science of agriculture? If a knowledge of the unerring laws of nature, which govern all the results of rural industry, is so valuable in Russia, where human toil is so very cheap, can this same knowledge be worthless to the cultivators of the earth in the Empire State, where labor is, comparatively, very expensive? Heaven preserve the next generation of farmers in New-York, from whose minds the light of modern science has been most cruelly excluded. We must teach our children how to feed and clothe the human family, with as little labor, and as great an improvement of the soil, as is done elsewhere, or their unprofitable, unwise toil will hardly bring three good meals a day, with comfortable clothing and a fair shelter at night, on an average, from the cradle to ythe grae.

"AN ACT FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE."

The above is the title of the law passed in 1839, granting $8,000 a year for five years to the State and county agricultural societies. This law was renewed by the late legislature for three years, and *until repealed*. Only about $6.000 are taken by it from the treasury—many counties having never organized societies, and raised by voluntary subscription the sum required to entitle them to aid from the State.

SHEEP ON THE PRAIRIES.

We learn, from persons familiar with the facts, that several thousand sheep have, thus early in the season, been driven from central and southern Ohio on to the prairies in Illinois. A gentleman of Buffalo has a flock of 3,000 in the neighborhood of Ottawa, on the Illinois river, which has been kept there for three or four years, with the loss of very few, (less than 100,) and with great success. The wool of this flock was made into cloth at the West, last year, and consumed at home.

The quantity of wool to be sent into this State from the almost boundless prairies of Illinois, Wiscousin, Ohio, and Missouri, will soon render the wool-growing business in New York a matter of small profit. Our farmers must study and practice the most rigid economy in providing both summer and winter forage for their flocks. Those that have a piece of ground well adapted to the production of turnips, should raise enough to supply their sheep with this root during all the cold season of the year.

There are not many dry sheep pastures but what will be much benefited by a top-dressing of gypsum. Leached ashes scattered over pastured fields will increase the yield of grass, and improve its quality. A pasture treated in this way, and fed by sheep a few years, will be in a finer condition to give a large crop of wheat. With skillful management, a flock of sheep can be made extremely serviceable to a farm, in the way of improving the soil. Hence, in this State, where the carcase is valuable for the butcher, and the manure for enriching the land for cultivation, we may still compete with the prairie wool-grower, who must depend exclusively on his fleeces for profit. We must study to grow 50 per cent. more grass, hay, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips for our sheep, on an acre of land, than we now do. A few oats and peas fed regularly to sheep during the winter are very valuable to keep them in condition, and develop a large clip of wool.

The manufacture of wool from the ingredients that go to form this animal substance is a matter of deep interest to the farmers of Western New York. It is practicable to increase both the weight and the quality of the fleeces, by judicious breeding and keeping. It is also practicable to increase the aggregate yield of mutton and tallow from any given quantity of food now consumed by 100 sheep. The living machinery that transforms grass, hay, &c., into lean and fat meat, wool, and the like, can be improved so as to do its work to a better advantage. The operations of this machinery should be well understood by every wool-grower that hopes to prosper by changing his cultivated plants into wool and mutton. Sheep should be regularly salted twice a week, and have a good shade to protect them from a hot mid-day sun. This remark will be more important to those having large flocks on the open prairies at the West than to the wool-growers in this State. We have seen several sheep that had been bitten by rattlesnakes in Illinois, some of which died, and others recovered.

THE LATE FROSTS.—The recent frosts have been very destructive to apples and peaches in several counties in Western New York. The corn crop is not far enough advanced to be much injured by this untimely freezing. The weather is still cold—(May 20th)—any thing but favorable to summer crops. Wheat genreally looks well.

STATE CENSUS FOR 1845.

The amendments made to the old law directing the census to be taken once in ten years in this State, will render the returns of agricultural statistics full and highly interesting. Hitherto neither the national nor state census has told us how many cows are milked in New York, nor how many sheep are clipped, nor how many acres are sown in wheat, rye, oats, &c. The U. S. census gave the number of bushels of grain, but not the acres cultivated. It gave the aggregate pounds of butter, cheese, and wool; but not the number of cows milked, nor the sheep clipped.

The editor of this paper prepared several tables embracing many facts pertaining to rural affairs, which are a part of the law. The census is to be taken by *election districts*; and the marshals are to be appointed by the supervisor, town-clerk, and town superintendent of common schools. They will receive $1.50 per day for their services. It is to be hoped that the census to be taken this summer will be more accurate than any which has preceded it since the formation of our government. Every farmer should be careful to state the exact truth in answer to all questions relating to agricultural statistics. When all the facts are known, and fairly brought before the legislature, there can be no difficulty in placing the farming interest in the front rank of legislative favor.

Farmers must act together, and be ready at all times to foster their own prosperity, and ward off any evils that may threaten their interests. There should be an active farmers' club in every town in the State, for mutual instruction, and for the common improvement of all. We can better our condition in the world by enlarging our professional knowledge, improving our farms, our fruits, and our domestic animals. We can study the laws of Nature in the formation of fertile soils, in the production of vegetables and animals; and having learned the requirements of these natural laws, we shall realize the best gifts of heaven by complying with the same. Knowledge, virtue, and human happiness are progressive. God has given to the farmers of New York the ability to command and enjoy these blessings in an eminent degree.

COLMAN'S EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE; PART III.

The third number of this popular work has come to hand during the present month. It is mainly devoted to the important subject of Agricultural Schools, as they are established and conducted in Great Britain.

Mr. C. speaks in terms of high commendation of most of these institutions. They are evidently doing much to improve both the tillers of the soil, and fertility of the earth on which they are established.

The present number contains several analyses of guano, with accounts of its use, &c.

Mr. Colman is a very agreeable writer; and we like the *author* all the more because the sympathies of the man are ever with the rights of humanity; and his leading object aims to abate human suffering, and elevate our race.

For sale by James H. Watts, agent in this city.

Muffins.—Take 3 pints of flour, 1 pint of water lukewarm, 1 tea cup full of baker's yeast, 1 great spoonful of sugar, 1 tea spoonful of salt—make them up in the morning for tea, or at night for breakfast, and bake them in muffin rings.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

"The great truth that animal manures are nothing else than the ashes of the food produced from our fields, consumed or burned in the bodies of men and animals, has given the chief direction to all modern improvements in agriculture."—*Liebig.*

The above remarks deserve the profound consideration of every practical farmer. After an animal has attained his maturity, and adds nothing to his weight in the course of a year, it is obvious that the matter which escapes from the body must be the same in quantity as that which enters it. A very notable portion of the food of all warm-blooded animals passes out of the lungs in the form of air and vapor during their ceaseless respiration night and day, just as wood passes out of a chimney when burnt in a fire-place. The combustion of grass, hay, and grain in the system of the cow, horse, or sheep is not so complete as that of fire applied to the same substance in the open air. In the latter case, nearly all the combustible ingredients—carbon and hydrogen united with oxygen and nitrogen—are expelled into the atmosphere. In animal combustion, a larger portion of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen remain with the ashes contained in the food taken into the stomach, and voided with the solid and liquid excretions.

The time will shortly come in this State when the liquid and solid manure derived from the combustion of one ton of hay, or 100 bushels of grain, will be worth half as much to make another ton of hay, or 100 bushels of grain, as the original crops were worth.

That portion of cultivated plants which escapes into the air through the lungs of man and his domestic animals, growing plants can regain by their roots and leaves, and thus reorganize into animal food.—But the case is different with the ashes or earthy portion of all plants. If these minerals are taken from the soil in crops, and not faithfully restored, by replacing on our cultivated fields all the *salts* contained in the excretions of the human family and of domestic animals, the injury to our State and our race will be large, almost beyond calculation.

Nearly one-third of all the wheat grown on the globe is raised by the Chinese. For thousands of years this wonderful people have cultivated most successfully this bread-forming plant. For a long period their wheat-fields have been fertilized almost exclusively with the ingredients of wheat derived from its decomposition in the human system. In other words, they manure their fields with *night-soil alone.*

In Belgium and Flanders, the liquid excretions of all animals are diluted with twice or three times their bulk of water, and are then spread over the growing crops, or on to plowed ground, from a watering cart.

Many years of experience have demonstrated the fact, that the urine of a single cow for a year is worth $9,50 to make into wheat to be sold at 70cts. a bushel. In Holland, cows are kept up the year round in stables, mainly to save every particle of their excretions. The manufacture of corn, wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, pork, beef, butter, cheese, wool, and horse flesh, can be reduced to an exact science. The laws of chemical affinity, of vegetable and animal vitality, are *uniform* and easy to be understood, so far as successful agriculture is concerned. One of these laws is, that no man or vegetable can possibly make *anything* out of *nothing.*

Another is, that one simple substance, like carbon, can not be transformed into another simple element, like nitrogen. Clay cannot supply the place of sand, nor sand of clay. It will require as much matter, and the same kind of ingredients, to form ten million bushels of wheat or corn, in 1845, that were consumed for that purpose in this state in 1844. The same remarks will apply to all agricultural products, whether vegetable or animal.

How, then, can a practical farmer, cultivating 60 acres of arable land, send to market 20 tons of grain, pork, beef, mutton, wool, roots, butter, cheese, and the like, every year, to pay for his groceries, dry goods, nails, crockery, and mechanical work, and not ultimately sell all the ingredients in his 60 acres, which will form crops enough to pay for cultivation, fences, and taxes? Suppose you have the materials to produce 50 good crops in your now fertile soil. when those materials are worked up and sent to distant cities, where then will the largely increased population of the State go to find their three good meals a day, clothing, &c.? Do you say, to the West? But what right has the present generation to consume and destroy the natural fertility of God's bountiful earth, to the serious injury of those who are to succeed them?

By every principle of common justice and philanthropy, we should augment the natural productiveness of the soil at least 4 per cent. per annum, or double its fruits in 25 years. For in that time our race double their numbers, and their physical wants, in the State of New York.

THE ALPACA.

We are happy to learn that a few enterprising wealthy gentlemen of this State are about to import a lot of Alpacas from South America, this season. They are said to clip about 10 lbs. of wool, worth from 25 to 30 cents per lb. per head. They are very hardy animals, and those taken to England have done remarkably well. Several millions of pounds of Alpaca wool are annually imported into Great Britain. It is made into mouslin de lains, and a variety of other fabrics, being long, fine, and almost of a silky texture. We doubt not that the Alpaca will prove a valuable acquisition to our present stock of domestic animals.

EXPORT OF WOOL FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

In a late number of the London Farmer's Magazine, it is stated that the wool exported to the United Kingdom of Great Britain, from New South Wales, in

1827,	was 320,683 lbs.	1840,	was 7,000,727 lbs.
1830,	.. 973,330 ..	1843,	.. 11,942,557 ..
1835,	.. 2,668,440 ..	1844,	.. 14,000,000 ..

The above figures show a wonderful increase within a few years. The highest price realized for wool from Van Diemen's Land was 2s. 6d.

Prize wool from the Cape of Good Hope sold as high as 2s. 10d. per lb.

CHICAGO.—This city contains 10,864 inhabitants, according to a census taken in December. During the last year there were erected 871 buildings of all sizes. The foreign population of the city is as follows: 1,056 Germans, 972 Irish, 531 Norwegians, and 683 natives of other countries. There are three hundred dealers in merchandise of different descriptions, nearly one-half of whom sell at wholesale and retail. The different professions seem to be as well stocked as the mercantile community. There are 48 lawyers, 28 physicians, and 17 clergymen.

For the Genesee Farmer.

FALL PLOWING.

MR. EDITOR—I am a young farmer, though I confess to some grey hairs, having been engaged in other avocations through life so far: and in determining upon any process in the operations of my farming, I have to look at the reasons and rationality of it, before settling my mind upon the course best to pursue, not having the experience that other and better informed heads possess.

I for one thing want to know what are the advantages of fall plowing green sward. If turned over early in the fall the grass grows, or if late in the season and immediately frozen, it does not rot nor does any decomposition take place; and as soon as vegetation takes place in the spring, all the wild grasses start up, and by the middle of May it is pretty fair pasture. If you plow it again for spring crops, every sod and root is perfectly alive and unrotted, and no better off than if you plowed it twice in the spring. Why is it not a better process to turn it over well in the spring, harrow it lengthwise, and sow or plant it immediately before the grass-roots can start, giving the crop a chance to get ahead and master the foul grasses and weeds. H.

BRIGHTON, *May*, 1845.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

In answer to our young farmer with the old head, we will state what we think the advantages of fall plowing consist in:

With respect to its "killing the grasses," the freezing and thawing and exposure of the roots to the vigors of the winter, has a strong effect in weakening their vitality, and perhaps in killing some of them. But the greatest effect is produced by the bleaching (*Eliolation*, as the gardeners say,) the leaves, which are the lungs of all plants, and causing them to lose their color, and to become weak and feeble, so that when again plowed in the spring, if as late as May, when the dry season has commenced, and the sun has power, they easily wilt, and rot. This is the effect of the sun and exposure to all plants grown in the shade.

Another good effect is produced by the amelioration of the soil, by the disintegration and decomposition of its constituent parts; especially if they are inclined to clay, by the action of the frosts, and its absorption of the ammoniacal and other salts from the atmosphere and the snows, which is proven to contain a sensible portion of those all important items to vegetable production.

Another advantage is, the almost certain annihilation of the grub, wire, and cut worm, when in their incipient stages; especially when plowed late, when the insects are so torpid with the cold as to be unable to again burrow below the reach of the frost for protection.

Again, a good job of work is performed for the advancement of spring business, and at a time when there is little else to employ the teams about.

These are the principal advantages that strike us as most prominent in favor of fall plowing. We should like to hear from some of our experienced farmers on the subject. L. B. L.

THE SUNFLOWER.—It is said of this unornamental but intrinsic flower, that it is destined to become one of our most valuable agricultural products.—One hundred pounds of the seed afford forty pounds of oil. The refuse of the seeds, after expression furnishes an excellent food for cattle.

From the N. Y. State Transactions—1844.

MANURES—THEIR WASTE, &c.

BY L. B. LANGWORTHY.

The vast importance to the agricultural community, of manures, is a subject almost too palpable to require my poor aid in enforcing its value and claims; yet I propose to treat the subject in a plain manner, adapted to the ability and comprehension of the common every day, practical farmer, which station is the bounds of my ambition in that line.

The present days are prolific with able, learned and valuable treatises on the subject. Chemistry and analysis are taking the place of superstitious dogmas and venerable vulgar errors, and some of the great lights of the age are engaged in developing and elucidating the mysteries of manures, which in fact and verity is the true and long sought *Philosopher's Stone*, which by-gone credulity supposed gifted with the magic property of turning all substances it touched into gold.

The object of this article is to show the waste and loss of a great part of the valuable properties—the very life blood, heart and soul of manures, as generally made and produced by a great majority of farmers in all parts of the country; even those who are ambitious of being estimated as good practical and economical husbandmen.

The great and prominent fault, as I consider it, lies in the exposure of the droppings of animals during the feeding season, promiscuously over great rambling barn-yards, wholly exposed to the rains and melting snows; whereby at least three quarters of the true and elementary properties of the manure are leached off and lost.

What should we think of the housewife, who, as she gathered her ashes for spring soap-making, should pile them out upon the snow, exposed to all weathers? Would not every one exclaim with the prompter, "she does not work it right." In what point are the two processes different?

It is only the liquid and soluble parts of barn-yard manure, which renders it superior to *sawdust*, or mere undecomposed vegetable matter; let any one observe a horse dropping deposited in the fall of the year, which has laid exposed to the weather till some day in May; chrush it and it is a dry, pulvurent, inodorus mass of finely cut hay, without taste or smell, and is in fact worth no more than so much stubble, except that it is finer, and if mixed with the soil would sooner decompose and form *humus*, or the food of plants; the virtue is washed away by the great floods of winter and spring, and is careering on to its destination, the Atlantic ocean. During a rain or thaw, observe the pools, pudules and streams of dark colored, rich leachings about the barn-yard, that pass off into the next ditch, and are lost. Can this be economy? Is there no better process for preserving so valuable a material for the farm within the reach of those of ordinary means?

It has been speciously urged that barn-yards should be concave, or lowest at the centre, with vats to contain the liquid manure: but in most cases it is a fallacy, as the quantity of water that falls on the surface, and the drippings of roofs, and melting of snows, is so great, that it will fill up the hollow of the yard and pass off, nor could any sink or vats be constructed capacious enough to contain the liquids within the ability of common farmers, and even if it were possible, the quantity would be so diluted, that it could in no way be profitably used.

Tanks and drains attached to stables where cattle and horses are housed, is undoubtedly a great saving and improvement, for containing the urine; but is such a departure from the habits and customs of our generality of farmers, that it can hardly prevail to any extent. None but the wealthy, or the *parvenues*, will go to the expense, or venture on the innovation.

Most barn-yards are *too large*, and many are without water, and cattle are obliged to travel half or three-quarters of a mile for drink, and then allowed to wander in the streets or fields for the rest of the day, depositing their droppings where they are of no use, beyond the reach of the owner. This is decidedly wrong; if manure is worth any thing, it is worth saving; and those who are so prodigal of their manure, should go to England, and see thousands of the poor gaining a livelihood by picking up the droppings of animals by the road-side, and selling it to the workers of the soil.

Barn-yards should be as *small* as the stock kept will permit, and care should be taken that descending grounds in the neighborhood do not send their surface waters into them. All surplus straw that cannot be eaten by the stock, should be liberally spread over the yard and under the sheds, to be beaten up and to absorb the liquids; being composed of hollow cylinders, when once filled with liquid manures, it holds it by capillary attraction, and will not part with it, even in heavy rains, and therefore is an important agent of absorption.

But after all, the true way to do the thing right—to make manure and then to save it—is, to *stable* and litter the animals, and make the manure under cover, and keep it there; but when inconvenient, it may be thrown out in heaps, the exposure to rains affecting it but little, in comparison to its lying scattered over an acre of ground.

It is a well acertained fact, that the quantity of food required by the animal system to keep up its natural heat, is greatly influenced by heat and cold. Man or beast, when exposed to excessive cold, require one-third more food than when protected by housing or artificial heat; the *animal stove*, like the mechanical one, requires more fuel in cold weather than in warm; this is palpable to every observer, with respect to his own person, and is applicable to the whole animal creation, and in strict accordance with the eductions of philosophy. How important, then in the fatting process, or in the mere subsistence of animals, on the score of economy, is protection and warmth for the farm stock—to say nothing on the score of humanity—and when the increased value of the manure is taken into consideration, how important becomes the stabling and shed protecting system.

Another method is practiced with great economy, by the use of *feeding sheds*; they should be from twenty to twenty-four feet in depth, and as long as may be required: with a double roof, with purloin plates to sustain it; the posts twelve feet long and the beams at seven feet from the ground, leaving a large space above for the general store of hay for winter feeding, with a strong feed rack on the back side, and a long sloping brace every five feet, to protect and give confidence to the underlings, against the master cattle, and yet not so as to confine them, that they cannot see them and change places when they move; there should be sliding doors every twenty feet in front, to take in the hay, and a row of studs on the back side of the upper story, to secure a passage of four feet, and an opening over the rack, to feed through.

By having this great depth and small height, snows and storms do not beat in on the open side, there is space for the whole stock to stand or lie down.

How often do we see one or two of the master cattle stand or lie down at their ease, in common shallow sheds, in such a position as to keep out all the others, when there is room enough, if they could all agree. By this method, you only feed in the sheds, and litter them freely; whereby you insure the greatest part of the manure and urine under cover, by the time spent in eating and sleeping under them, and during storms and excessive cold. At least three-quarters of the whole winter's dropping will be under the sheds—and that three quarters will be worth more than double the amount of leached and bleached material which lays five or six months exposed to the elements.

You also by this method save the trouble of stabling and tying up the cattle, and the manipulations of cleaning them and the stables, so objectionable to many persons not educated in that system.

If,as *Liebig*, the great agricultural chemist asserts, and proves it too,—that the liquids of absorption contained in the dung of cattle, are worth thirteen times as much as the vegetable matter constituting its bulk,—and there can be no doubt but almost the entire active virtues of barn-yard manure reside in the urine and liquid absorption of the solids,—all the salts and ammonia due to it, the rest is mere vegetable fibre, and constitutes mold when decomposed. Under this state of the case, the system of making and keeping manures under cover, is too palpable to be neglected.

In those localities where hay is worth any thing in market, and can be sold at a profit, the great saving in the quantity required to winter cattle, becomes a great item, by feeding from racks or deep bins under cover in a warm stable—in place of scattering it on the ground and in the mud, with the animals constantly passing over it with their dirty feet, treading it into the filth and totally spoiling it.

Let any one who finds his thirty by forty feet barn too small to contain both his hay and grain, instead of enlarging it or building another, put up one of these sheds, sixty or eighty feet long, according to his stock, and fill it up with hay, from the floor to the verge pole, and if he don't find it a comfortable operation on stormy days, and a mine of wealth the year round, then his humble servant *will sign a cognovit that he believes wheat will turn to chess.*

Sows devouring their Offspring.—Some have supposed that this is caused by a desire for meat, and they have fed pork to their sows to remedy the evil. But it is a mistaken view of the case. When they are confined to a sty or small pen, they are deprived of pure earth, and various condiments that conduce to their health, consequently a feverish habit is induced, which causes an appetite unnatural, and the unfortunate animal, in her frenzied state, attempts to satisfy it by eating her own offspring.

It has been found, that when hogs run at large, seeking various condiments as they please, they do not devour their young. Allow the sow as much room in the yard as convenient, and throw in fresh, pure earth, if there be not a supply: and if she be limited to a small space, where there are no green vegetables, give her weeds and grass sods, also charcoal and rotten wood.—*Boston Cultivator.*

For the Genesee Farmer.

WHEATLAND.

Mr. Editor—Having long been a reader of your paper, with pleasure and profit, I have ever been pleased with the practical communications from practical men, which it has from time to time contained; but having no aspirations after the perogatives of a teacher, I have been content to sit at the feet of others and learn. A few observations, however, on the past and present state of agriculture, and of the agricultural community of which I am a member, may not be without interest to your readers:

The soil of this town is mainly an open gravelly or sandy loam, alternating with spots of clay, of the kind commonly denominated oak openings, with some intervals on Allen's Creek and the Genesee river. In days of yore, when the red man held undisputed sway, it was covered with a heavy, long growth of coarse grass, which was annually burnt off to make good feed for the deer, and good hunting for the lords of the forest. This annual burning prevented the growth of small bushes, and gave the country a beautiful and park-like aspect. In process of time, as the settlers became more numerous, this annual burning was suppressed, as it endangered the fences and buildings of the farmers. The deer and wolf, and the red man, gave place to the lowing herd, the bleating flock, and the white man; and the tall rank grass to huckleberry, oak, and hickory bushes.

At this period, the writer of these lines became acquainted with this town. The inhabitants belonged to that class of men whose patrimony consists in their own strong arms and resolute hearts, and whose fortunes were their habits of industry, economy and prudence: and truly they had need of all these, for their land, impoverished by the frequent burnings, returned a poor reward, and if they did not

Drive the venturous plow-share to the *steep,*

they tilled a hard and sterile soil. Their crops of wheat, for years, would not average more than from seven to ten bushels per acre: and if, by luck or chance, a poor farmer realized fifteen, he thought his fortune nearly made. You may be sure they were too poor to patronize agricultural journals, had there been any; for between the wants of their families and the pressing calls of the land offices for their dues, little leisure was left for mental culture, and but little money to pay for agricultural or other papers.

About the year 1812, the Wheatland plaster quarries were discovered. This was the dawning of a happier day for the farmers of Wheatland: but its value as a manure, and the proper method of applying it, were not understood till many years after this. After repeated trials and experiments, the almost universal system adopted is, to sow the plaster with clover, and alternate it with wheat. Wheat one year, then clover and wheat again; or pasture, or mow one year, then fallow and sow with wheat.—Under this system, which has been practiced for the last twenty years, our farms have gone up from their former miserable condition, to an average of twenty to thirty bushels per acre; and crops of larger yield are not unfrequent. Whether the system followed here is the best and most profitable, may perhaps be doubtful, and perchance form a subject for further consideration. Yours, W. S.

Wheatland, April 21st, 1845.

From the Cultivator.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

We are indebted to our friend Geo. Geddes, Esq., of Onondaga county, N. Y., for the following detailed account of several experiments made by him, with great care, the past season, in the culture of Indian corn. They will be read with interest, and our readers will be glad to learn that these experiments will be continued with the same exactness the ensuing season. Mr. Geddes says:

The soil is a deposit of gravel, mixed with sand and clay, resting upon a gypseous shale. The previous course of cultivation has been as follows, viz: In 1837, a crop of corn was raised on a heavy sod turned under that spring, and slightly manured with barn-yard manure. The yield was estimated at 65 bushels to the acre. In 1838, corn was again raised, and without any manure; estimated to yield 50 bushels to the acre. In 1839, it was sown with oats, and yielded a very heavy crop. Grass seed was sown with the oats, which succeeded well.—The next four years it was pastured. Plaster was put on both corn crops and on the oats, and once or twice on the pasture.

The ground was plowed about the first day of May, six inches deep, and planted on the third and fourth days of that month.

The variety of corn was the improved Dutton;—that is, Dutton that had been selected from the earliest ears for a series of years.

Experiment No. 1.—One acre was planted in hills three feet apart each way, six kernels in the hill.—Fifty loads of half rotted manure was put on this acre after it was plowed, and harrowed in as well as it could be done; it being so coarse that it piled up a great deal before the harrow. The hills had a hoe full of the best of the manure drawn in by the planter, and the corn dropped into it. It was hoed twice, and a cultivator was run once along each row *both ways, at each hoeing*. The account of the cost of cultivation, is as follows, viz:

To plowing and harrowing one acre,	$1 50
" 50 loads of manure, drawing and spreading,	12 50
" 2 days' work of one man planting,	1 50
" cultivating for both hoeings,	50
" hoeing twice, 3 days' work,	2 25
" harvesting, 3½ days' work,	2 63
	$20 88

The product was 70½ bushels—at 4*s.*=$35 25—20 88=$14 37 for the use of the land; or the corn cost, besides the use of the land, $0 29.6 per bushel.

Experiment No. 2.—The other acre was cultivated as follows: One-tenth was planted in hills three feet by two apart, six kernels in a hill, and *without any manure*. The account of the cost of cultivation is as follows, reduced to acres.

To plowing and harrowing one acre,	$1 50
" planting 2 days,	1 50
" cultivating,	50
" hoeing twice, 4½ days,	3 37
" harvesting 3 days,	2 25
	$9 12

The product was 60¼ bushels to the acre, at 4*s.* =$3 12—9·12=$21 00 for the use of the land; or the corn cost besides the use of the land, $0 15.1 per bushel.

Experiment No. 3.—Another tenth was planted the same distance apart, and the same number of kernels in the hill as the last—and was manured, by filling each furrow as it was plowed, full of barn-yard manure, *unfermented*—the amount used being at the rate of 150 loads to the acre. The cost of production was as follows, reduced to acres:

To plowing and harrowing one acre,	$1 50
" 2 men to fill the furrows with manure,	1 50
" 2 days' work planting,	1 50
" 4½ days' hoeing,	3 37
" cultivating,	50
" 3 days' harvesting,	2 25
" 150 loads of coarse manure,	18 75
	$29 37

The product was 70 bushels to the acre, at 4*s.*= $35 00—29 37=$5 63 for the use of the land; or the corn cost, besides the use of the land, $0 42 per bushel.

Experiment No. 4.—Another tenth was the same distance apart, and the same number of kernels in the hill as the last, and manured with coarse manure in the same way, and had beside, a top dressing of half rotted manure, at the rate of 25 loads to the acre. The cost of production was as follows, reduced to acres:

To plowing and harrowing one acre,	$1 50
" 150 loads of coarse manure,	18 75
" 25 " fine "	6 25
" 2 days' work to put manure in furrows,	1 50
" 2 days' planting,	1 50
" 4½ days' hoeing,	3 37
" cultivating,	50
" 4 days' harvesting,	3 00
	$36 37

The product was 80 bushels to the acre, at 4*s.*= 40 00—36 37=3 63 for the use of the land; or the corn cost $0 45.5 per bushel, besides the use of the land.

Experiment No. 5.—Another tenth was planted in drills, three feet apart, the corn four inches apart in the drills. It was manured with 25 loads of half rotted manure to the acre, put on after the plowing. The cost of production was as follows, reduced to acres:

To plowing and harrowing one acre,	$1 50
" 25 loads of manure,	6 25
" drilling in seed 4 days,	3 00
" 2 hoeings, 3 days' work each,	4 50
" cultivating,	50
" harvesting (small ears) 4 days,	3 00
	$18 75

The product was 55 bushels to the acre, at 4*s.*= $27 50—18 75=$8 75 for the use of the land; or the corn cost $0 34 per bushel, besides the use of the land.

Experiment No. 6.—The remainder of the ground was planted in hills three feet by two feet, six kernels in the hill, with a top dressing of 25 loads of half rotted manure to the acre. The cost of production was as follows, reduced to acres:

To plowing and harrowing one acre,	$1 50
" 25 loads of manure,	6 25
" 2 days' work planting,	1 50
" 4½ days' hoeing,	3 37
" cultivating,	50
" 3½ days' harvesting,	2 44
	$15 56

The product was 65 bushels½ to the acre, at 4*s.* = $32 75—15 56=17 19, for the use of the land; or the corn cost, besides the use of the land, $0 23.7 per bushel.

It is proper to say, that the cost of labor for such small parcels, is a difficult thing to determine with perfect accuracy.

The stalks being of such equal value upon each piece, I have supposed it unnecessary to attempt any separate measurement; neither have I kept any separate account of the cost of the seed, for the same reason. The whole was plastered, but the expense being so slight, and costing the same for each piece, no account has been made of it. The manure is charged at its full value in each case, though the land is greatly benefited for future purposes. Hardly a quarter of its cost is justly chargeable to this crop. In No. 2, we have an example, in which the effects of the manure are easily traced through many years. The last manuring this piece had was in 1837—and it now produced 60¼ bushels to the acre. No charge being made against it for manure, it appears to be profitable above every other experiment. But if the account could be stated for a period of years for each piece of land as we have it for this year, I doubt not the manure would be found to pay fully all its cost.

These experiments were made chiefly to determine *how thick* corn should be planted—what is the *most convenient form to place the plants*—and whether the manure should be rotted and applied to the surface, or plowed under unfermented. The conclusion that now appears likely to be arrived at is, that hills three feet by three feet apart, put in rows, so that a cultivator can be used both ways, is the most convenient form for cultivation, and that six kernels put into each hill, will make the corn thick enough. I counted, and made examinations that satisfied me, that at harvest my hills averaged five stalks to the hill—no thinning was done, except by insects and accidents. That this is not too thick, is proven by experiment No. 6, where the hills were three feet by two feet, the product being 65½ bushels to the acre, and with one-half the manure that was put on No. 1, which was three feet by three feet apart, and the product only five bushels more to the acre. In fact, I believe that more bushels with the same manuring would have been raised with the hills two by three feet, than three by three feet, but the extra labor of planting, hoeing and harvesting, will more than counterbalance the gain.

The labor required to plow under *unfermented* manures in any considerable quantity, is so great, and its great bulk compared with its value, making it so expensive to draw, and the fact that it is not felt until late in the season—and that the next plowing must be deeper, in order to bring it all up and mix it with the soil—are great objections to its use. That the next plowing must be deeper, in order to bring up all the manure, is evident from the consideration that every time the soil is saturated with water it must sink deeper, unless it is held up by some stratum that is impervious to water. If the contents of the barn-yard are piled up in the spring as soon as the frost is out, and covered with gypsum so as to prevent the escape of any of its gases, and turned and re-piled at midsummer, and again covered with gypsum, the seeds of weeds will be destroyed, and the manure will be entirely rotted in time to put on the corn the next spring. The manure used in these expirements was but half rotted, in consequence of neglecting to turn and repile it. From the decrease of bulk, the expense of handling and mixing the manure with the earth, will be so much lessened as fully to compensate for all the expense of piling and rotting it.

The cost of the gypsum, too, will be but slight, as but little is required; merely enough to whiten the heap. The corn will then have its stimulus at the time it needs it most; and but few weeds will spring up from the manure. All these considerations lead me to prefer fine manure to coarse.

It is worthy of remark that in No. 2, where no manure was used, the yield was 60¼ bushels—in No. 3, where 150 loads of unfermented manure were used the yield was 70 bushels—a gain of 9¾ bushels to be ascribed to the manure; in No. 4, with the like amount of unfermented manure, and 25 loads of fine manure, the product was 80 bushels—a gain of 10 bushels to be ascribed to the fine manure—showing that one load of fine is worth more than six loads of coarse manure. While No. 6, which was manured with the fine only, yielded 65½ bushels—a gain of 5¼ bushels to be ascribed to the same amount of fine manure. Showing that one load of fine is worth about three and a quarter of coarse manure. But the land on which No. 6 was raised, was not as rich as Nos. 2, 3 and 4, owing to the fact that it was so situated in the field that it had not been as highly manured in those years gone by, when manure was only drawn out of the barn-yard "to get rid of it." Nos. 2, 3 and 4, were nearer the gate, and had been served about alike, and furnish the fairest test of the value of the different kinds of manure.

Some of the results obtained by these experiments were unexpected. The highest yield is very far below the great crops that have been reported. I know not why a hundred or more bushels to the acre were not raised on No. 4, with manure both on top and under the furrow, amounting to 150 loads of coarse and 25 loads of fine to the acre; and that too, along side of land that *without any manure*, yielded more than 60 bushels to the acre.

I purpose next year to plant all of this ground with corn, and carefully measure the product of each piece, with a view of learning the effects of this manuring for the second year. GEO. GEDDES.

MANURE MAKING.—There is one means of making manure on every farm, which is too commonly overlooked or not availed of—we mean, from the wash and waste liquors of the house. Cart a load of loam near the outlet of your sink, and carry the spout on to it; shovel over the heap occasionally, and in six or 8 weeks the mass will be enriched, and a fresh lot may be brought to undergo the same process. Thus, in the course of the year, several loads of manure may be made at a trifling cost, and of a quality hardly inferior to that from the barn-yard. This hint is worth something.—*N. E. Farmer.*

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT & OATS.

The following steep, recommended by Professor Johnston of Edinburgh has been tried in Scotland, and found to be alike serviceable to the crop, and a preventive of smut: Dissolve 1 lb. of phosphate of soda, 1 ditto of Epsom salts, 1 ditto of saltpetre, 1 ditto of common salt, and 1 ditto of sal-ammoniac, in 10 gallons of water, in which 300 lbs. of wheat or oats may be steeped 12 hours.

The seed should be dried before sowing or drilling, with plaster or quick lime.

EDUCATE FARMERS—AVOID LITIGATION.

Siloam, N. Y., May, 1845.

Mr. Editor,—In casting my eye over the advertisements, in the April number of the Farmer, they rested upon these words, "Aurora Agricultural Institute." The thought struck me that the time has come: but in hastily running over the notice, I found near the bottom—"Terms, $150 per year." I involuntarily muttered to myself, "No provision made yet for the poor farmer boy!"

I then asked myself, (as I do all others to whom these presents shall come greeting,) if our law makers could cast their eyes, at a glance, upon the many lofty foreheads and intelligent countenances of the lads in this State whose parents are not able to pay the $150 above quoted, and are thereby deprived of access to this storehouse of knowledge, which I believe to be the most important in the world as regards this life—would they not at once act, and establish upon a firm basis an institution of this kind, (yes, a dozen of them,) and upon a platform that should admit, upon the principle of so many hours labor to be performed by each pupil, the dollarless lads that are to be found by thousands, and who by this blessing would become as intelligent and enterprizing as any in the State. Then, thought I, what a change would appear by the next generation on the face of the earth! The sickly golden-colored corn, that yields from 7 to 10 bushels per acre would appear in a dark-green leaf, and a yield in proportion. The rusty, smutty nine-bushel-per-acre wheat would be seen in its natural straw-colored dress, yielding to the husbandman who had access to this nursery of sound knowledge his forty or sixty fold; the half-fenced and half-tilled farms that greet our vision as we travel through the country, would by the next generation disappear, and the farmer as well as the farm would be seen in so different a dress, we should conclude that we had, unobserved, been set down in another world.

But the objections that would be made by our law-makers, or almost all of them, to appropriating any funds to elevate the agriculturist, and to open the eyes of this nation to their true interest, rushed into my mind; and as I could not put my finger upon thousands that had been appropriated on matters of minor importance, and knowing my inability to put my thoughts together so as to make myself understood or interesting, I laid down my pen, heartily wishing that those who have the advantages of even a common education felt on this subject as I feel, and have felt for many years. But lo, when the May number of the Farmer made its appearance, I found that the farmers' friend, Dr. Lee, had been digging away, in Albany, on the very matter on which my thoughts had been so intensely fixed at home, and that he has mentioned some of the many thousands that have been dealt out in the manner above alluded to. Permit me to put my finger on a few of the Doctor's best sayings. Hear him while legislating for half a million of farmers:

"We owe them something more than a heartless lip service"—"$120 a year is about all that can be realized by the experienced farmer; but the lawyer and the doctor must have 1,000"—"500,000 in this State that live from hand to mouth. The direct tax in this State, in 1844, was $4,243,100, and in a few years will be $8,000,000, except we cease to manufacture paupers, criminals, and needless litigation."

Let me mention a cure for all these evils, which you already know—let agricultural books be introduced into our common schools forthwith—let some of the hundred thousands of the people's money that go for this and that be appropriated as above hinted, and the pennyless lads be gathered into them from all sections—let the lawyers stay at home and the farmers make the laws. Then all will understand the laws. Let meetings be called as soon as long evenings return, and in every school district let the peacemakers there plead as well as they can against that miserable practice of lawing one another. Let them plead for harmony, good-will, and a forgiving spirit. Let the impropriety of resorting to the glorious uncertainty of the law, when any difficulty occurs between neighbors, be urged with all the force and truth possible; for if a difficulty occurs between me and my neighbor, and we resort to law, others give the decision at last. Why not, then, without any of this cost or loss of time, call in a couple of neighbors if we can't think alike, and abide by their decision. Why, the evils that overspread our country like a flood, growing out of needless litigation, are beyond calculation. Not only the parties concerned are losers, but sometimes the whole community are drawn in for witnesses and jurors, and not unfrequently they take sides, some for plaintiff and some for defendant, and sometimes they get to sword's point, and the whole neighborhood is in an uproar. Oh misery! And who is benefited? Why the lawyer pockets the money, and the plaintiff and defendant find their way home with empty purses, and their business horribly neglected.

The community should have an eye upon the man they intend shall serve them as justice of the peace, and let that office be filled by a man who will see the parties that apply for a precept face to face, twice at least before giving a summons; and if he is not successful in stopping the difficulty, let him invite a man to see the parties whom he knows to be a peacemaker at heart. A short time since, 2 men in the town of Stockbridge, (adjoining us on the east,) were fleeced out of twelve hundred dollars each, and they left the difficulty just where it was when they began, and were glad to get off so well: you know who received the benefit.

Now, Mr. Editor, should not the things hinted at in this home-spun letter be kept before the public mind by every lover of peace? But I must conclude, as my sheet is full. J. F. S.

LIME AND BONE DUST.

Mr. Isaac Lefurge, of Hastings, Westchester county, broke up a lot of about three acres of a sandy loam. The greater portion had not been plowed for ten or twelve years, and was covered with alder bushes and wiry grass. The remaining portion had been used as a meadow for mowing. The whole was cross-plowed and put in fine order for rye. On one acre, twenty-three bushels of bone dust were applied, and on most of the remaining two acres, including the meadow portion, one hundred and fifty bushels of lime were spread. That where the bone dust was applied, may be considered very fine rye, averaging, May 20th, fully 4 feet high. That on which the lime was applied seems to indicate a total failure, not being more than six or eight inches in height, except that on the meadow part, which is somewhat better.

In the middle of the limed part about half a bushel of bone-dust was applied. The effect is equally striking as the other part of the field. The lime was the best of shell lime.

On a small part of the field, five bushels of artificial gypsum, from the ivory-black factory, were applied. If possible, the rye is worse than on the limed part.

Eight years ago, a load of yard manure was dropped in a heap on the poorer part of the limed field, and afterwards carefully scraped up and carted away. On this spot the rye is fully equal, if not superior to that receiving the bone, being of a richer green.

The lime and bone dust were harrowed in. The time of sowing the soil, and every circumstance, were such as to make the experiment a fair one.—*N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.*

CANAL STATISTICS.

We compile the following abstract of canal statistics from the late annual report of the Canal Commissioners to the Legislature. The facts therein stated will be found very interesting:

"It will be seen that there is an increase in the tolls compared with 1843, of $364,784. Of this increase, $237,921, or 65 per cent. is on descending, and $126,863, or 35 per cent., is on ascending freight.

"The total tonnage of all the property transported on the canals, ascending and descending, its value, and the amount of tolls collected for the five years preceding, is as follows—viz.:

Year.	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tolls.*
1840	1,416,036	$66,383,892	$1,775,747
1841	1,521,661	92,262,829	2,034,882
1842	1,236,931	60,016,608	1,749,166
1843	1,513,439	76,276,949	2,081,590
1844	1,816,586	92,750,871	2,446,374

"The total tons coming to tide water, for each of the last five years, and the aggregate value thereof in market, was as follows—viz.:

Year	*Tons.*	*Value.*
1840	669,042	$23,213,573
1841	774,331	27,225,322
1842	666,626	22,751,013
1843	836,861	28,453,408
1844	1,049,094	34,183,107

"The whole quantity of wheat and flour which came to the Hudson river from 1840 to 1844, inclusive, with the aggregate market value of the same, and the amount of tolls received on all the wheat and flour transported on the canals in each year, from 1840 to 1844 inclusive, is as follows:

Year	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tolls.*
1840	244,862	$10,362,862	$500,071
1841	291,360	10,163,355	621,046
1842	199,231	9,284,778	606,727
1843	248,780	10,283,455	731,816
1844	277,863	11,211,677	816,711

"The tons of wheat and flour shipped at Buffalo, Black Rock, and Oswego, from the year 1840 to 1844 inclusive, and the total tons of wheat and flour which arrived at the Hudson river, were as follow—viz.:

Year.	*Buffalo.*	*B. Rock.*	*Oswego.*	*Total.*	*To. tons ar. at tide wa'r.*
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
1840	95,573	12,425	15,075	123,473	244,862
1841	186,271	21,843	16,677	147,791	291,360
1842	107,522	13,035	11,338	131,895	199,231
1843	116,126	12,882	25,858	154,866	248,780
1844	145,510	15,069	42,293	203,472	277,863

"The per cent. of the tons of each class of property which came from each canal, in the last five years, is as follows—viz.:

	Champlain.	*Erie.*	*Both.*
Products of the forest	89.06	44.02	58.30
Do. of agriculture	2.91	47. 1	33.46
Manufactures	1.39	2.30	2 11
Merchandise	.02	.10	.07
Other articles	5.72	6 37	6.16
	100.00	100.00	100.00

WHAT SHOULD PARENTS DO WITH THEIR BOYS?

Many parents have sons whom, when they arrive at years of discretion, they are uncertain what to do with. For instance, a respectable mechanic has a good, stout, hearty, and well-disposed son, whom he wishes to bring up respectably. If he is in easy circumstances, he somehow or other seems to think that his son must be brought up to some higher business than a mechanic. He therefore excludes that he must send him to college, and make him a lawyer, a doctor, or a clergyman, and the honest, well-meaning parent labors hard to earn money to pay the expenses of a collegiate education for the purpose of making him respectable—to make him take a higher rank in the world than that of a mere mechanic. Here is a great mistake. When the boy leaves college, what is he to do? He is then just qualified for nothing. He turns pedagogue for a while. He beats learning into the youthful progeny. But few, very few, think of pursuing the business of a schoolmaster as a permanent profession. After continuing it for a year or two, he quits it, and commences the study of one of the learned professions. Here are three or four years spent in preparing to become a professional man, and at additional expense to his father. He at last is admitted to the bar, or receives a degree of M.D., or is licensed to preach. The next thing is to get a living by the profession he has chosen, and this is not so easy a matter. All the learned professions are full to overflowing, and there seems to be no room for new beginners. The consequence is, that the young aspirant drags along without getting business enough to pay the rent of an office. Year after year he toils, or would toil, if he had any thing to do, without making half enough to pay his own expenses. To be sure, there are some whose superior intellect and commanding talents will enable them to rise at once to eminence, and to command a business which will render them independent; but these cases are few and far between.

When such do occur, the superiority of mental power will shine out beforehand, and should be fostered. But the propensity which some mechanics have of bringing their sons up at college, to make them more respectable, we think to be a great error. It is injuring his son more than benefiting him, unless some extraordinary mental energy displays itself in the youth. He goes through college, and thence

Proceeding soon, a graduated dunce,

he is just fitted for—what? He has spent the best part of his youthful days in qualifying himself for a profession, from which he cannot gain a living, or at least but a very scanty one.

In our humble opinion, as the professions now are, we should say to mechanics, and indeed to professional men in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred—Give your sons a good education, and then put them as apprentices to some respectable business. They will then, as soon as their time of apprenticeship is expired, be independent, capable of earning an honest living at once. The profession of a mechanic is daily becoming more and more respectable, thanks to the good sense and good judgment of the present age: and it can no longer be thrown out as a mark of reproach, "You are a mechanic." It is, on the contrary, an honor.

As the question has been recently discussed

For the Genesee Farmer.

THE GENERAL SUBJECT OF THE POTATOE.

The following article, in substance, I contributed to the Albany Cultivator for March, 1844, which I have re-written, and do now offer for more extended circulation :

A very pleasant and obliging friend, an eminent physician, once said to me, "Give me a plenty of good potatoes, and I will never starve." A gentleman of talents and education, an extensive traveler on both sides of the Atlantic, while sitting at my table, April 1836, and feasting on my well-baked and delicious long reds, denominated them "bounties." Once, a little boy, while digging potatoes with me, exclaimed, "Good cracked open potatoes in the morning, O how good!"

The potatoe is indeed a noble and generous root,—a great dietetic blessing,—and, like the Indian corn, the boast, as well as the native, of this continent.—Though so excellent and valuable now, it was, so late as near the close of the 16th century, by Sir Walter Raleigh, who introduced it into Ireland, found in South America, a wild, unpleasant, and poisonous root, wholly unused by the aboriginal inhabitants; of course, it has, by cultivation, about a hundred years in Europe, and a hundred and fifty more in the northern parts of the United States, been brought to its present state of perfection.—There was, however, much prejudice against it, as against almost every new thing, and especially new kinds of food, causing a very scanty cultivation of it, even so late as the war of the revolution, which prejudice is not yet, in some parts, entirely eradicated.

For recommendation of this root, and encouragement in its cultivation, I will now state some of its more observable qualities :

1. It does not too highly excite the human appetite and thus render it, like many other things, out of due proportion with the powers of digestion.—This is indeed a grand affair in the province of temperance and health. Even the best varieties are not liable to be eaten to excess. I have known some, even Cicero, the prince of Roman orators, at the vegetable feast of his friend Lentulus, made sick by partaking too freely of beets : but, not of potatoes.

2. There is probably no kind of food that has a more just and healthful proportion of bulk and nutriment. Its soluble and nutritious matter is said to be 25 per cent ; whereas that of barley is 83, wheat 85, rice 90, beans and peas from 89 to 93. This fact renders it easy of digestion, and unlikely to surcharge the system, and produce dyspepsy ; a matter by no means unworthy of notice and sober reflection.

3. The potato, like milk, contains such a just proportion of aqueous substance, combined with its nutriment, that it is, for both man and beast, both food and drink. This is a great convenience, especially for those who labor abroad,—for those who would fatten cattle without water,—and for people at sea, where this root can be preserved.

4. It is very easily grown and cooked : of course it is a very cheap article of food. Hence it goes towards supporting a denser population, and is a great blessing to the poor.

5. It does not exhaust the soil like most other vegetables, especially oats and turnips, and leaves it in a good state for the succeeding crop. This is among a few mechanics, what they should do with their sons, we should repeat, give them a good education, and then bring them up as mechanics or farmers, if you wish to insure them a comfortable, honorable, and independent living and station in society.

FOUNTAIN OF VICE.

Mothers, if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the street. The great school of juvenile vice is the street.—There the urchin learns the vulgar oath, or the putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fireside, he has a dozen in the kennel. There are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft and violence. Mothers, as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearthstone. Love home yourself : sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures ; set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation, for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in.—This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves and drunkards. No man would raise a colt or an ox on such a principle; no man would suffer the weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying he could eradicate them at any time. Look to this matter, parents : see, more especially, that your children are not out at night loitering around some coffee-house. Mothers, make your children love home, and by all means encourage them to love you better than all other human beings.—*Quincy Herald.*

Remedy against the Curculio.—A correspondent writes as follows :

"The Curculio, or green moth, which commences its ravages on the plum about the first week in June, by depositing its eggs in plums, while the fruit is yet in an infant state, can be easily exterminated by preparing a mixture in the proportion of a bushel of wood ashes to a quart of soot and half a pound of sulphur, applied in the morning, while the dew is yet on the fruit, in sufficient quantity to coat the tree."

The remedy presented is a very easy one, and, if effectual, will be of great value. The curculio has long and justly been considered one of the most troublesome depredators on the fruit orchard, and its destruction is a "consummation devoutly to be wished."—*Maine Cultivator.*

Time of Sowing Seed.—Parsnip, carrot, beet, and ruta baga seed, for stock, should not be sown early. Our readers will bear in mind that we have often warned them of the advantage of sowing these late; they grow more thriftily, and it requires not half so much labor to weed them. Prepare the ground in May, have fine manure well mixed in the soil, and let the surface be stirred with a harrow or hoe at several different times before sowing the seed, that all the foul seeds in the soil may vegetate and die before the young plants are up.

The fore part of June answers well for these seeds, except the ruta baga ; this should not be sown before the 20th of June.—*Plowman.*

Stale urine, in which a little copperas has been dissolved to fix the ammonia, has been used for steeping seeds with signal success.

no small matter for the consideration of the economical and forecasting farmer.

6. New varieties, and the best, are easily obtained from the top-ball seeds: taking, however, about three years to bring them to maturity; after which trial, and a just selection may be made.

7. It is very easily preserved, whether dried like fruits, or not; whether reduced to its farina or starch, or kept in its original state. It never rots without gross abuse or exposure, and it is my opinion, that it is never "strong," as it is called, nor of course poisonous, without too much heat from the sun, or fire, or warmth in the cellar, or being too long in warm or hot water at boiling.

If you wish to have good potatoes, the best they can be when brought on to your table, then defer the digging as long as you can without danger or injury from frost,—keep them, shaded, moist, and cool,—cook them not too much and as quickly as possible, and then have them away immediately from water and from heat. I think the potatoe in a raw state, cleaned and cut thin without paring, dried and ground to meal, would help much in *any* preparation of bread-stuffs, especially griddles and puddings.—Let the curious and economical try it: as also the beet in the same way.

As to the merits of different varieties; after trying, probably, as many as fifty, I have come, right or wrong, to the following results; namely,

The Chenangos, (known by many different names,) the Leopards, the Long Big Whites, the Oneidas, the deep Blues, and many others, are all deserving the attribute, "good." But on the whole, for real general merit, as to both production and quality,—for early growth, I prefer the Long Reds, (which I produced from the top seed myself,) mixed with the Blue Kidneys and Blue Pointers;—the Long Reds, after becoming acclimated, for feeding out to live stock;—and the Carters, far above any others, for late or common table use, and for market. These last yield well on good soil, and do in fact, when well cooked, approach in their quality the nearest of any I have ever know, to good wheat flour. They originated among the Shakers, as I have been informed, and have gained the preference of that shrewd, economical, and successful agriculturist, MARTIN VAN BUREN, ex-President of the U. S. A., and do procure for him an extra price in the city market. They are to be found in various places on and near the Hudson river, and east of it, and, probably, under different names, in many other parts of our country.

As to the manner of seeding, when I prosecuted agriculture, (which I discontinued two years since,) I planted about 15 bushels the acre, cutting the large ones to save seed. After trying the planting of both large and small, cut and not cut, I never perceived any difference in the quantity produced.

With regard to methods of cultivation:—here we find much prejudice and misconception. I will give my own method, towards which I was long approaching, while, in agriculture, as in many other things, especially in general and liberal education for both sexes, I was endeavoring with half the expense to double the profit;—something of an object surely:

Let sward ground be generally used, after becoming well rotted, either by being plowed long enough beforehand, or by previously growing on it, a crop of oats. Spread on some 30 loads of manure the acre, plow deep and fine just before planting, furrow very lightly 3 feet apart, drop your seeds in the furrows about a foot apart, cover lightly and level, hoe once at the proper time, and once only, assisted with a light harrow or cultivator, leaving the ground as level as possible, unless it needs draining; in which case you may plow lightly and "hill up" some. If weeds appear, mow them with the potato tops just before they die either by age or frost, and hay the whole for cattle, which makes excellent hay, if well made. Peas and beans planted in the furrows with the potatoes are sometimes productive, and without injury. If you wish to get the greatest present profit from well-manured corn ground, then plant with your Indian corn some few pumpkins, and about 5 bushels of potatoes the acre. This I have proved by repeated experiments—But do not, I beg, furrow your ground very deeply for any seed, do not put manure in the "hill" or "hole,"—do not plow between the rows, unless your ground needs draining,—do not "hill up:" but leave the ground as level as convenient until harvest;—for, the old practices are pernicious errors, causing much hard labor for nothing, or worse.

It is a maxim with me, founded on both nature and reason, that where there is placed the most manure, there is needed the most water. How does it seem then, I ask in the name of common sense, to put the manure in the hole, and then by hilling up, shed off the water from the very place where you caused it to be the most needed?

I once obtained at the rate of 634 bushels the acre, of early Blue Pointers. But my average crop, for 24 years, in the neighborhood of the Grand Monadnock, in "the Granite State," was about 200 bushels the acre. During many years, I did not boil, or steam, or bake potatoes for any brute animals, believing it not to "quit cost."

In 1842, I obtained from one-eighth of an acre, 26 bushels of Rohan potatoes, and rising of 600 lbs. of excellent hay, which was worth quite half as much as the potatoes.

Whoever would grow rich by farming in high, cold regions, must turn their attention much, and properly, to the growing, and best use, of potatoes and grass, oats and barley.

With regard to the late disease of the potatoe in this country, general the last year, and partial the year before, I have made very many and strict inquiries in very different and distant parts of the land, and have finally come to the conclusion, that it is an epidemic upon that plant, as sometimes upon the people, not yet to be accounted for upon any known principles of nature, but which, like the other, is subject to many and different facilities, and also to many and different obstructions and preventives.

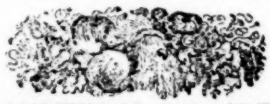
Respectfully to all concerned,

EZEKIEL RICH.

Near Batavia, N. Y., May 11, 1845.

RECIPE FOR SWEET OR OTHER CORN PUDDING.—To four dozen ears of corn, (corn to be scored and then scraped from the ear,) add three eggs, two spoons full melted butter, one tea-spoon full of salt, two large spoons full of sugar, one quart of milk, and bake by a steady fire, in tin or earthen pans, two hours and a half, so that the top shall bake brown; then with sweet butter you can have a most sumptuous repast. It is a Nantucket dish, and in corn season is as much the ruling *dish* as are buckwheat cakes in their time. Try it. J. H. W.

Rochester, N. Y.



HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BY P. BARRY.

ORNAMENTAL HARDY TREES & SHRUBS.

In our last number we mentioned a few trees and shrubs that had blossomed, or were then in bloom. We will now notice a few more that have blossomed during the past month. It is hardly necessary to state, that these notices and similar ones, that we may make from time to time, are not intended for the experienced cultivator, to whom the subjects we notice, and their seasons, are perhaps as familiar as the rising and setting of the sun. Our sole object is to benefit those who have just commenced, or who have begun to think of commencing, the work of ornamental gardening or the culture of trees and shrubs for ornament.

Horse Chestnut—*(Æsculus hippocastanum.)*—This is a lofty, regular-shaped, beautiful tree. It ranks first amongst ornamental trees. It attains an immense size, 40 to 50 feet in height. Now, and for 10 days, it has been covered with long spikes, of beautiful white and pink flowers, of agreeable fragrance. The leaves, too, are very pretty. This tree is admirably adapted for ornament, either in avenues for which it is much used, or to stand singly on lawns.

Ohio Buckeye.—*(Æsculus pallida.)* This species also attains a large size, is of a regular compact form; foliage dark-green and glossy; flowers pale, greenish yellow. This is a very desirable ornamental tree—it has just passed out of bloom.

Laburnum, or Golden Chain—*(Cytissus laburnum.)*—This is one of the most beautiful flowering trees we possess—attains the height of about 15 feet. Those in our grounds, now, are loaded with long clusters of brilliant golden yellow flowers, which hang down like beautiful gold chains. It is perfectly hardy, and easy of cultivation.

There are three other beautiful species of the cytissus now in bloom—viz., the *purpureus* or purple-flowering, *falcatus* or sickle-shaped, and *pendulus* or weeping. The two last are of dwarf growth. The falcatus is a most profuse bloomer; showy yellow blossoms and delicate foliage. The pendulus is a slender, weeping species, with pretty bluish-pink blossoms. We have it grafted on the common species, 5 to 6 feet from the ground, and it makes a beautiful object for standing separate.

Hawthorn—*(Crotagus.)*—There are numerous species of the hawthorn that are very ornamental. The Red Flowering, now and for ten days past in full bloom, is a beautiful tree—the branches are completely covered with flowers of delightful fragrance, and these are succeeded by pretty scarlet fruit. The Double White, a variety of the English White Thorn, so much used for hedges, now in blossom in our grounds, is more admired than any thing else. The flowers are small, pure white, and very double, resembling pretty little roses. These are perfectly hardy, and will succeed almost anywhere. Several of the native species, now in full bloom in the woods and fields, all around the country, are well worthy of cultivation. The flowers are snow-white, very fragrant. The trees generally are of handsome form, and possess a great diversity of fruit and foliage. In passing through the country, we find some grand specimens here and there by the way side, or in the fields, that the choppers have graciously spared—thanks to them.

American Judas Tree—*(Cercis canadensis)*—This is a beautiful tree when in blossom, which is in the early part of April. The flowers appear before the leaves, in large numerous clusters—are of a fine purple color and pea-blossom form; leaves rich dark green, medium size, heart-shaped, and very desirable for its early blossoms.

Stoneless Cherries.—There is a chance for some of our farmers' boys to amuse themselves. Cherries without stones are produced in France—and if in France, they can be here. The process is as follows: Early in spring, before the sap is in full flow, a young bearing tree is divided in two, down to the branching off of the roots, the pith carefully removed with a wooden spatula, the parts again united, (the air being excluded by an application of potters' clay the whole length of the opening,) and bound together by woolen cord. The sap soon re-unites the severed parts, and in two years the tree will produce cherries of the best kind, and having in their centre, instead of the usual kernel, a thin, soft pellicle.—*Phil. Sat. Post.*

The above article has been circulated widely by country newspapers—editors, no doubt, believing it to be a very extraordinary and valuable discovery in fruit culture—really "stoneless cherries" must be a great delicacy in their luxurious imaginations. The worst that we wish them is, that they may live to witness the successful results of the experiment, and eat heartily of "stoneless cherries." In our humble opinion, however, farmers' boys, who feel disposed, may amuse themselves in making experiments of a much more rational and useful character than this—let them all take such steps as will secure an abundance of good *old-fashioned* cherries first. This they cannot do, and need not attempt, by any unnatural process. New and improved varieties may be produced by the same legitimate and scientific course pursued by Van Mons, Knight, and others; but not by splitting the trees and removing the pith. It would be about as sensible to lop off a man's head, and take his heart out, with a view to producing a superior variety of the genus *homo!*

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P.S. Since the above was written, we find this article in "Hovey's Magazine" for May. That being the only journal in this country that pretends to elucidate horticultural science, we should have expected some satisfactory vouchers for the authenticity of the discovery, as well as some exposition of the principles which it involves. We do not, however, find either, and we are at a loss to know what they wish their readers to think of it.

The small space necessarily allotted to us for horticultural items, in this journal, does not enable us to present our views as fully as we could wish on this or any other subject. The reader, we presume, is not at all sorry for that. The "stoneless cherries" remind us of the tricky Monsieur somebody, who sold such a quantity of wild single roses to our citizens, in the spring of 1844, under the name of *Blue* Moss Roses. These Frenchmen are queer fellows, some of them; they are continually startling the world with their horticultural discoveries and curiosities.

PLANT POTTING.

The following ext act from an article on plant-potting, in the "Gardener's Chronicle," will be highly acceptable to our lady readers in particular, who cultivate house plants. It is, in our opinion, as correct and comprehensive as any thing on the same subject could be. There is no part of the culture of plants, in pots, of greater importance to their life and health than the potting, and none, we are very sure, more imperfectly understood. A large number of those even, who profess to be *experienced gardeners*, are groping in the dark on this subject. Give it a thoughtful reading :

"The first point to be attended to, in the process of potting, is to put a crock over the hole in the bottom of the pot—and to do this in the proper way requires attention. An oyster-shell answers well for large pots, keeping the concave side downwards. Pieces of broken pots answer equally well, povided they have a concave and a convex side, otherwise a very small portion of the soil, which might perchance get washed down to the bottom through the drainage, would clog up the crevices, and prevent the escape of the water. This, simple as it may be, is the first important step in potting. And let it never be forgotten, that a house owes much of its stability to a good foundation-stone: and this, be it remembered, is the foundation-stone in potting.

The next particular demanding attention is drainage, which should be of broken pots, varying in size according to the dimensions of the pot. In ordinary cases, the depth of drainage should be from an inch to an inch and a half. The potsherds which constitute the drainage should be nearly of one size, which will render the object more perfect. The broken pots can be easily separated, so as to suit the different sized pots, by means of sieves having large and small meshes; using the larger shreds for the large-sized pots, and the reverse for the smaller ones. In order that the soil may be prevented from intermixing with the drainage, a little chopped moss should be sprinkled carefully over the shreds; this will effectually keep the soil and drainage apart: a considerable portion of moisture is at the same time retained by the moss, to which roots cling with singular obstinacy, because they rest on a healthy, well-drained bed. This condition secures to every plant healthy and vigorous action, whether it be in the tiny pot in a ward's case, or over the thousand acres which minister largely to the wealth of nations in every hemisphere. Drainage is the soul of gardening; it is, in fact, life itself to every green leaf under the cultivator's care. No plant can be productive, either in the garden or in the field, unless this is secured in a positive degree. Plants in pots, therefore, require the greatest care in this respect, because they are in every way artificially circumstanced; and this extraordinary deviation from nature requires, on the gardener's part, all his energies and all his talents to overcome. Perfect drainage secures to the superincumbent soil, under every circumstance, the means by which vigorous action is induced, or can be maintained for any length of time. Imperfect drainage destroys this action, by producing a glut of watery matter, and places the plant in a puddle of soured soil, when nothing but the very worst effects are produced.

In former days, the kind of soil used in potting was of a very fine description; in these latter times when cultivation is attended to, this kind of soil is entirely discarded, and rough, turfy material, full of fibre, is now sought after, whether it is peat or loam. The reasons for this preference are obvious—the fine screened soil soon becomes a compactly close body, which neither air nor water can pass through; and we have already shown, that unless both these elements have free access, we are swimming against the stream. It may be said, that potting loosely, and not pressing the soil too firmly in the pot, would neutralize the effects of fine sifted soil: so it would, in the first instance, but the continued applications from the watering-pot would soon bring all the evils we have been describing. On the contrary, if coarse lumpy material, full of vegetable fibre is employed, it will require to be firmly pressed into the pot; notwithstanding this, the water will percolate through the whole without interruption; and in the absence of water, air fills up the crevices, as it should do—thus securing a rapid and healthy action. Some of the very coarsest of the soil should be placed immediately on the moss, in order to render the drainage more complete. These observations, with those which have preceded them, relating to the same subject, will be some guide to the amateur in a pleasing avocation—they will enable him to proceed on clear and definite ground. To the gardener in the higher walks of his profession—he that neither slumbereth nor sleepeth on the road to knowledge—they may be in some measure uncalled for; but to many, we trust, they will prove useful: and if plants, in future, are badly potted, blame not."

CATERPILLARS ON TREES.

In our last number we referred to the immense numbers of caterpillars which had then made their appearance, and suggested their immediate destruction.

We fear that but few have read our suggestion, and fewer still have acted in accordance with it.

To-day (May 26) we have traveled through some 10 miles of the country, and we could not safely say, that in all that distance, through one of the most beautiful and best cultivated portions of the country, where improvement is on the rapid march, —we saw an orchard where any pains had been taken to destroy the caterpillars. In many cases whole orchards were stripped of the foliage—the very trees in the door-yards hanging full—absolutely frightful. The idea of a plague continually occurs to us, in view of such hosts of these monstrous, unsightly insects.

What can people mean, by losing a whole crop of fruit, destroying the health of their trees, and swarming the country with insects, when *one day's labor of a man, at the proper season*, would save all? But we fear we are talking to very little purpose, and the subject is by no means an agreeable one; so we will drop it with the remark, that even if men's own interests would not prompt them from allowing such havoc on the fair face of nature, green and lovely as she now is ——.

WEATHER—FRUIT CROP, INSECTS, &c.

During the past month, we have had greater extremes of heat and cold than we ever remember in the month of May—though to be sure our memory don't extend so far back as some people's. About the middle of the month—or we believe it was the 10th, 11th, and 12th, that were as hot as midsummer—vegetation seemed to fall pros-

trate, unable to withstand such premature heat, heavy rains succeeded that; and since, we have had cold, March weather, with an occasional hard frost; so that people have been muffled up in cloaks and over coats, and shivering around the stoves, wondering, with long, sorrowful visages, "When spring will open this year."

Withal, however we think the prospects of the fruit crop are tolerable good. Peaches, apricots, and nectarine, have suffered some injury, enough to cause a great many to drop off, but such an enormous quantity set this year, that we think enough will be left; for the last two weeks the cold weather has prevented much growth. The "curculio," or plum weevil, has been unusually active. He commenced operations two weeks earlier than we ever saw him. The prospects of a fine fruit season woke him up, but he got almost frozen to death—insects of all kinds have been so far, unusually numerous and destructive. About the 12th of May, the ground actually appeared like a riddle, from the perforations made by beetles of all sorts and sizes emerging from their subterranean winter abodes. We also learn from the Ohio papers, that the fruit crop is ruined there and in the adjoining states.

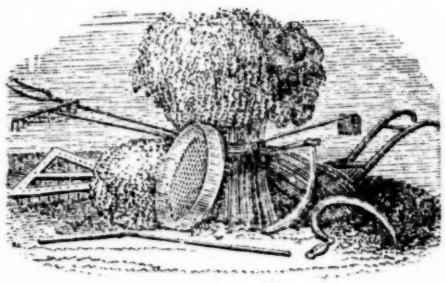
We believe that fruit-growers, who will be fortunate enough to raise a good crop, may promise themselves good prices.

LOCUS BORER EXPELLED.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator, says that his Locus trees last spring, for the first time were attacked by the borer, and in examination, he found 20 to 50 in a tree. He then cut the bark off, over the place they were at work and applied spirits of turpentine to the place, inserting it when necessary, into the holes with a feather. This he says, was effectual. As no more borers made their appearance during the summer.—The tree did remarkably well, and the incisions entirely closed up during the summer.

The Locus tree, we mean the Yellow Locus (*Robinia pseudacacia*) is beautiful both in form, flowers and foliage, grows rapidly, and its timber as is well known, is of great value, particular to the husbandman. Its culture for some years past has been greatly discouraged by the severe and fatal attack of the borer. We trust to the wonderful spirit of discovery of your times to find an effectual remedy, if the one suggested above should fail.

Vegetables.—The cold weather which we have recently experienced has been very unfavorable for vegetable gardening. All such as have been unprotected by glass are weak and sickly in appearance, and will most likely be a poor crop. Those who wish to have a good supply of vegetables, must not depend on the first sowing. You want your spring, summer, and fall crops of vegetables; and there are varieties adapted to all these seasons.—You must also take advantage of the weather—sow on the approach of a shower, and in every case the ground must be rich and mellow. Where drought ensues after you have sown your seeds, you must give your seed beds a good drenching in the evening, as often as necessary. Many seeds, too, at this season of the year, require soaking; you may gain a week or two by it; common observation will discriminate between that require much and little soaking. We soak, more or less, every seed we sow at this season. It arouses their vitality, and they push forward vigorously at once.



ROCHESTER SEED STORE. FRONT-ST:
BY B. F. SMITH & CO.

AWARE of the important relation which the seedsman holds to the whole farming community, and that on his honor and veracity the crop and profit of a season in some measure depend, the greatest care has been used in selecting the seeds offered at this establishment for the ensuing year, and they can be relied upon as pure and genuine, carefully selected and raised from the very best varieties, and properly cured. Many kinds were raised in the immediate vicinity of this city, by C. F. Crosman, and under the inspection of the proprietors; others were raised by experienced seedsmen; while those varieties of foreign growth which experience has shown are the best, have been procured from the most responsible sources abroad.

The collection has been greatly enlarged this season, in order to accommodate all who wish to try whatever is new, rare and curious.

FIELD SEEDS.

Red Clover, large and medium.

Timothy, White Dutch Clover, Oats, Barley, Seed Corn, Spring Rye, Italian and Siberian Spring Wheat, Early June Potatoes, Marrowfat and Field Peas.

VEGETABLE GARDEN SEEDS.

A choice and select variety of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Beets, Cucumbers, Melons Radish, Squash, &c., &c., Summer Savory, Thyme, and Sweet Marjoram.

FLOWER SEEDS.

The collection of Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds contains many new and choice varieties, raised for us by A. Stone, Esq., of this city; making our assortment altogether superior to any ever before offered in this city.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

At our Warehouse, adjoining the Seed Room, may be found an extensive and complete assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, embracing every tool used in the cultivation of the Farm and Garden

MASSACHUSETTS PLOWS.

We also have on hand 150 of the celebrated Massachusetts Plows, made in a superior manner from second-growth eastern timber, which we shall sell at a reduced price. B. F. SMITH,
April 1. JAMES P. FOGG.

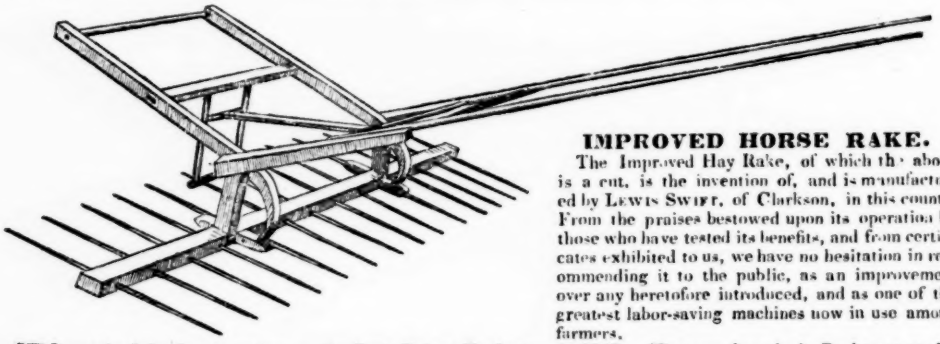
STOCK EXCHANGE—CATTLE, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a choice collection of improved thorough-bred cattle, embracing, already, superior specimens of the Short-Horn Durham and the Hereford, and a sample of the Holderness, &c., and he intends adding to his stock so as to be able to supply farmers and breeders in Western New York, Canada, or the Western States, who may wish to purchase Bulls, Cows, Young Stock, Sheep, &c., of the best breeds and most improved varieties, at reasonable prices. His design is, to establish a sort of Depot, or Stock Exchange, where orders can be supplied for any of the improved breeds of Thorough-bred, and for superior Grade animals, and where those who have choice stock of this character for sale can find a market for them, on commission or otherwise.

References.—Editor of the "Genesee Farmer," L. B. Langworthy, Esq., and T. Weddle, Esq., Rochester. Hon. E. Corning, C. N. Bement, Esq., and Editors of the Cultivator, Albany; Hon. E. Mack, Ithaca; J. S. Wadsworth, Esq., Geneseo; Judge Leland, Steuben county; Hon. D. Lee, Buffalo; Hon. J. McCollum, and W. Parsons, Esq., Lockport; M. B. Batcham, Esq., Editor of the Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, O.

The subscriber may be found on his farm, near the S. W. corner of the city of Rochester, on Genesee-street, (about half a mile south of Bull's Head;) or orders may be left at the office of the Genesee Farmer. T. H. HYATT.

Elmwood, Rochester, May, 1845.



IMPROVED HORSE RAKE.

The Improved Hay Rake, of which the above is a cut, is the invention of, and is manufactured by Lewis Swift, of Clarkson, in this county. From the praises bestowed upon its operation by those who have tested its benefits, and from certificates exhibited to us, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the public, as an improvement over any heretofore introduced, and as one of the greatest labor-saving machines now in use among farmers.

☞ It received the first premium at the State Fair at Rochester, in 1843. They are for sale in Rochester at the Agricultural Depot, adjoining the Seed Store, Front Street, nearly opposite the Market.

Meteorological Observations.

MADE AT ROCHESTER, SEVEN MILES FROM LAKE ONTARIO, BY L. WETHERELL.

Journal of the Weather for May, 1845.

Days mo.	Thermometer. Sunrise.	Mid-day.	One h. after sunset.	Barometer. Sunrise.	Evening.	Wind. Prevailing wind.	Observations.
25	46	54	42	29.50	29.30	S W N	Cloudy—showers.
26	50	76	60	.40	.30	W	Fair—r.g. 75
27	60	66	56	.45	.50	..	Fair.—golden robin h.
28	52	70	50	.70	.75	..	Cloudy—fair.
29	48	64	50	.80	.85	N W	Fair.
30	54	76	64	.80	.50	S E	Fair—cloudy—rain.
1	60	70	52	.55	.50	N W	Cloudy—rain—r.g. .27
2	46	54	44	.60	.60	..	Fair—apple tree in bl
3	48	70	55	.60	.49	W N W	Fair—cloudy—pear ..
4	55	63	57	.49	.44	S W W	Cloudy—rain—r. g. .05
5	37	46	38	.67	.70	N W	Fair—lilac in bloom.
6	42	68	44	.65	.30	S E	Fair.
7	50	42	40	.25	.40	N W W	Fair—rain—rice bd. h.
8	33	49	43	.76	.74	N W	Fair—cloudy—r.g. .17.
9	36	58	45	.66	.88	..	air—quince in bloom
10	43	82	66	.87	.71	S S W	Fair
11	50	86	71	.73	.71	W	Fair.
12	61	87	72	.65	.60	N S W	Fair—h.chestnut in bl.
13	66	85	64	.50	.45	S W	cloudy—r.g. .03.
14	65	84	61	.39	.29	S W W	Cloudy—sh'ry, r.g .42.
15	46	38	34	.37	.60	N E N	Cloudy—rain & snow
16	35	43	37	.67	.67	..	Fair—frost.
17	34	60	52	.69	.55	W N	Fair—cloudy—frost.
18	58	67	62	.45	.49	N W W	Cloudy—rain.
19	54	76	61	.35	.41	..	Fair—cloudy.
20	47	58	51	.47	.56	N W	Fair—rain—r.g. .07.
21	39	62	54	.63	.63	..	Fair—cool.
22	44	48	44	.60	.50	S N E	Cloudy—rain—r.g. 41.
23	42	64	53	.54	.52	N W	Fair—yel. rose in bl.
24	40	52		.61	.61	..	Fair.

Max. (May 12) ther. 87 deg.; do (May 9) bar. 29.83 in.
Min. (May 8) " 33 deg.; do (May 7) " 29.25 in.

April—last half month much warmer than the first half.

May—from the 1st to the 25th coolish, with frequent frosts; the range of ther. 54 deg. Good weather for grass and English grain.

To convince the farmers that the present season is not uncommonly cold, I give the mean temperature of April and the first half of May, from 1840 to the present time:

The mean temperature of	April,	1840, 47.80 deg.
Ditto	ditto,	1841, 39.87 ..
Ditto	ditto,	1842, 45.85 ..
Ditto	ditto,	1843, 44,79 ..
Ditto	ditto,	1844, 52,62 ..
Ditto	ditto,	1845, 46,42 ..
The mean temp. of 1st h'f	May,	1840, 50,62 ..
Ditto	ditto,	1841, 43,82 ..
Ditto	ditto,	1842, 49,32 ..
Ditto	ditto,	1843, 54,83 ..
Ditto	ditto,	1844, 57.24 ..
Ditto	ditto,	1845, 55.58 ..

SEEDLING POTATOES.—We have a few bushels of Langworthy's Premium Seedling Potatoes for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, New Block, Front-street. B. F. SMITH & CO.

DUNN & TAYLOR'S PREMIUM SCYTHES,

Manufactured by TAYLOR, HITCHCOCK, & CO.,

NORTH WAYNE, ME.

THE satisfaction which these SCYTHES have hitherto given, as superior cutters, has induced the Manufacturers to offer them for sale in many places where they have not before been known; believing that those who use them will continue to call for them, from year to year.

N.B. All Scythes warranted good to cut, and free from injurious flaws: if any should prove bad, others will be given in exchange.

☞ For sale at the Agricultural Depot, adjoining the Seed Store, Front-street, Rochester. B. F. SMITH & CO.

IMPROVED CULTIVATORS

FOR sale at the Agricultural Depot, adjoining the Seed Store, Front-sstreet. B. F. SMITH & CO.

WORM BRUSHES, for the purpose of destroying Worms and Caterpillars on Fruit Trees, for sale by

B. F. SMITH & CO.,
New Brick Block, Front-street.

ROCHESTER PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat,	90	a 96	Hay, ton,	$7	50	8	00	Eggs, doz.	8 9
Corn,	37½	a 40	Wood, cord,	2	00	2	50	Poultry, lb.	5 6
Barley,	30	40	Salt, bbl.,		1	13		Tallow,	
Oats,	25	28	Hams, lb.,		5		6	Hops,	10 11
Flour, (ret.)	4	25	Pork, bbl.		10	00		Wool,	25 30
Beans,	75	1 00	" cwt.	3	25	3	75	Sheep Skins,	50 75
Apples,	38	50	Beef, "	3	00	3	50	Green H'ds, lb.	3 7
Potatoes,	18	25	Lard, lb.,		5		6	Dry Hides,	6 7
Cloverseed,	4 00	4 50	Butter,		9		12	Calfskins, gr'n.	5 4
Timothy,	1	1 25	Cheese, cwt.	500	6	50		May 30.	

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